

INSCOM INSIGHT

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photo by Bob Bills

A fond farewell

Command Sgt. Maj. Maureen Johnson, command sergeant major, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was honored during a retirement ceremony in front of the Nolan Bldg., Fort Belvoir, Va., June 7. Johnson served more than 31 years of active duty, and served as INSCOM's 10th command sergeant major. Command Sgt. Maj. Joseph J. Paul replaces Johnson as INSCOM's next command sergeant major.

*Inside the
Insight...*

Grilling and
firework safety
page 3

OPSEC:
unclassified hazards
page 5

INSCOM's
Organizational Day
page 7

NOTES *for the* SOLDIER

See the world

The Defense Attaché System is recruiting only the most qualified NCOs (E-5 through E-8) for joint service staff assignments in over 120 locations worldwide.

NCOs considering attaché duty must be on active duty, qualify for or already possess a top secret security clearance, have a general technical score of 115 or higher, a clerical score of 120 or higher, a typing score of 42 words per minute or higher, and be computer literate with the latest word processing programs.

In addition, Soldiers must score a 95 or higher on the Defense Language Aptitude Battery exam.

For more information, contact Sgt. 1st Class Edgar Vazquez at 202-231-7291.

Soldiers wanted

The Army is looking for 100 seasoned noncommissioned officers to join the ranks of the human intelligence force.

The goal of the HUMINT NCO Special Recruiting Program, which is opened to Soldiers of any military occupational specialty, is to quickly infuse 100 experienced NCOs and adaptive leaders with HUMINT collection and interroga-

tion training into Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom deployed or deploying units.

NCOs accepted into this special program will receive the following training: MOS 97E10 Course, A2X Course, and EAIT or Source Operations Course. All program participants will be trained in Skill Level 10, 20, 30, and 40 HUMINT tasks. Foreign Language Training is NOT Required.

For more information, contact Chief Warrant Officer 5 Eddie Mallard at 703-428-4655.

Go all in

With the ever-growing popularity of the World Series of Poker, the game of poker has never been hotter.

Instead of blowing their bank account in Las Vegas, Soldiers and Family members can learn the game in a much friendlier environment.

The USO of Metropolitan Washington is holding a poker game July 20 and Aug. 17 at the Sosa Recreation Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

For more information, call 703-550-2345.



ARMY STRONG.



INSCOM INSIGHT

INSCOM Insight is published as a Command Information e-publication for the men and women of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command under the provisions of AR 360-1.

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Send articles, photographs, graphics or story ideas to INSCOM Public Affairs at inscompao@mi.army.mil, or to: 8825 Beulah St., Fort Belvoir, VA 22060. For additional information, call (703) 428-4965.

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Command Sgt. Maj.

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FOCUS ON SAFETY

Summer time fun has just begun and the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command safety office is passing on these valuable tips so our workforce can have a safe and enjoyable summer.

When the time comes to haul out the gas grill give some thought to this advice from the nonprofit National Fire Protection Association:

Keep barbecue grills far away from anything that can burn – your home, cars, dry vegetation, etc. Stay with the grill when lighted, and keep children and pets well away from the area. When barbecuing, protect yourself by wearing a heavy apron and an oven mitt that fits high up over your forearm. If you get burned, run cool water over the burn for 10 to 15 minutes. Don't use butter or a salve on burns because these seal in heat and can damage the tissue further. If you receive a serious burn, with charred skin, for example, seek medical attention immediately.

Barbecue grills must never be used inside the home because, in addition to the fire hazard of indoor grilling, the grill can easily cause carbon monoxide poisoning. If lightning appears while you're grilling, seek shelter and wait for the storm to pass.

For charcoal grills, only use starter fluids (never use gasoline) designed for barbecue grills. Use a limited amount of starter fluid before lighting the

fire. If the fire is too slow, re-kindle with dry kindling and add more charcoal if necessary. Don't add liquid fuel to re-ignite or build up a fire, as flash fires can result. Soak the coals with water before you discard them and leave the grill away from the house until completely cool.

For gas grills, always store the gas cylinder outside - away from structures - and turn off the valves when not in use. Check frequently for any leaks in connections by using a soap-and-water mix that will show bubbles if gas escapes. When purchasing a gas grill, select one that bears the mark of an independent testing laboratory. Follow manufacturer's instructions and if needed, have it repaired by a trained professional.

Fireworks – The safest way to enjoy fireworks is to attend an outdoor public display put on by professionals. Pyrotech-

nic devices (better known as fireworks) are designed to burn and explode, and are a leading cause of injuries in the U.S. Every year, fireworks used by amateurs cause thousands of injuries serious enough to require emergency room treatment. Children between the ages of 10 and 14 are at greatest risk of injury from fireworks. In 1995, more than 11,000 people suffered severe fireworks injuries in the United States, including burns, lacerations, amputations, and blindness. NFPA recommends that all fireworks – including devices considered "legal" – be used only by trained professional pyrotechnicians. Even sparklers, often mistaken as safe, burn as hot as 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. Leave any area where amateurs (adults included) are using these devices, and do not pick up or touch found fireworks.



archive photo

Keep barbeque grills far away from anything that can burn.

History Highlight

INSCOM's 15-year anniversary

Throughout 2007, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command is celebrating its 30th year. As we reflect on those three decades of service, it might prove interesting to look at INSCOM in 1992, its 15th year – the midway point to the present.

With just under 14,000 Soldiers and Civilians on four continents, INSCOM's major subordinate units included the 513th MI Brigade at Fort Monmouth, N.J.; 902nd MI Group and the 704th MI Brigade at Fort Meade, Md.; 66th MI and 701st MI Brigades in Germany; 470th MI Brigade in Panama; 500th MI Brigade in Japan; 501st MI Brigade in Korea; and 703rd MI Brigade in Hawaii. Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon was in the middle of his three-year tour as INSCOM's fifth commanding general.

In 1992, with the Cold War over, the U.S. Army was drawing down and INSCOM was no different. In Europe, Field Station Berlin was in the final stages of closing down, while Field Station Sinop, in Turkey, ceased all intelligence operations.

Meanwhile, the 66th MI Brigade moved from Munich to Augsburg, and assumed control of battalions from the 701st MI Brigade as Field Station Augsburg began to draw-down its operations. In Central America, INSCOM planned to



file photo

INSCOM

inactivate most of its assets in Panama, including the 470th MI Brigade, by 1995.

As INSCOM adjusted to the post-Cold War world, the command planned to develop a "power projection brigade" by consolidating assets from the 513th MI Brigade and 470th MI Brigade. This new brigade would feature flexibility, technology, and mobility in supporting contingency operations. It would deploy mobile equipment with high capacity communications into forward areas with combat forces.

Using the split-based operational concept, these forward-based assets would send intelligence data back stateside, where stay behind units could conduct resource-intensive analysis and production. INSCOM hoped that this "power projection" brigade would be operational by the end of 1995, with over 1,500

personnel in Fort Gordon, Ga.

In 1992, INSCOM was in a state of flux. Some of the initiatives undertaken, like the closing of the field stations, were completed by the end of the decade. Others, like the development of the power projection brigade, were not. It was, as always, the solid units and strong leaders that provided the continuity in a time of change.

Moreover, INSCOM's leadership in 1992 contained several MI community heavy hitters: Col. Claudia Kennedy of the 703rd MI Brigade became the first female three-star general; Col. Robert W. Noonan of the 513th MI Brigade became the ninth INSCOM commander and later the Army G-2; and Lt. Col. Keith B. Alexander of the 204th MI Battalion later became the 10th INSCOM commander, the Army G-2, and the NSA director.

WOLF TRACKS

by Wayne L. Kinsey
INSCOM G-3

The aggregation of unclassified information, and its resulting impact on operations, missions, activities, and personnel safety is a basic operations security (OPSEC) concept.

The OPSEC process is designed to identify what information needs protection (critical information), which adversaries are likely to exploit the information (threats), what means an adversary might use to get the information (vulnerabilities), what happens if we lose the information (risk), and what we might do to correct the associated problems (countermeasures).

In other words, OPSEC offers a means by which we can protect certain unclassified information before it gets released and before it can be aggregated enough to reveal classified intentions or capabilities. Since we can't really recover information once it has been released and aggregated, we need to control it before it is released in the public domain.

The usual result from ap-

plication of the OPSEC process to the release of unclassified information is that much of the original information is still released, but the detail is removed.

For instance, there are certain categories of information that probably couldn't hurt us even if they were aggregated. Most organizations have a need to advertise their existence, to release basic information about their mission, their location, their staff, and even something about how they do business.

However, they probably do not need to release the details of their staff, their schedules, plans, specific capabilities, internal methods or regulations, or their limitations via unclassified media.

There is a difference between information we release because it is operationally expedient to publish and information we release because it is convenient.

The bottom line is that we will never be 100 percent successful at preventing data aggregation.

So how do we deal with the issues of aggregation? We start by acknowledging that unclassified does not equal unimportant. We must control certain unclassified critical information as if it was classified in order to prevent what could be the final piece of the puzzle from falling into our adversaries' hands.

Commanders must develop procedures to implement good,



practical OPSEC programs to help identify what information is critical, who might want it, what we're doing to let them have it, what that costs us, and how we can control it.

We must educate our people so that they understand what they need to protect and how, and we motivate them by helping them understand the bad guy.

Although we can't totally prevent aggregation, the OPSEC program helps analyze what has been lost, and its potential impact to our operations. Then we develop plans and procedures accordingly. Ultimately, what we understand we can deal with. It's the surprises that hurt.

Direct all questions, issues, and recommended OPSEC topics for future publication to Kinsey at 703-706-1820, or DSN 235-1820.

Army focus: brain injuries

FORT DETRICK, Md. (Army News Service) - The Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center treats and researches traumatic brain injuries, signature wounds of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Headquartered at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the DVBIC operates nine sites across the country that treat patients with mild, moderate and severe TBI, develop guidelines for care, study the prevalence of TBI, and conduct research to help future patients. It also frequently addresses the difference between TBI and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

"It's impossible not to be changed by going to war," said Dr. Deborah Warden, DVBIC national director. "Parsing out what parts are a stress reaction and what parts have to do with a previous concussion is difficult."

TBIs and PTSD share such common symptoms as difficulty concentrating, memory problems and irritability, but TBI symptoms can also include headaches, dizziness and balance problems. A person with PTSD may have nightmares, re-experience traumatic events and have anxiety that worsens.

According to Kathy Helmick, acting deputy director of Clinical and Educational Affairs at DVBIC, another difference is that diagnosis of a TBI is usually made when the person is first injured. But treatments for the two are the same, she said, and include sleep, good nutri-

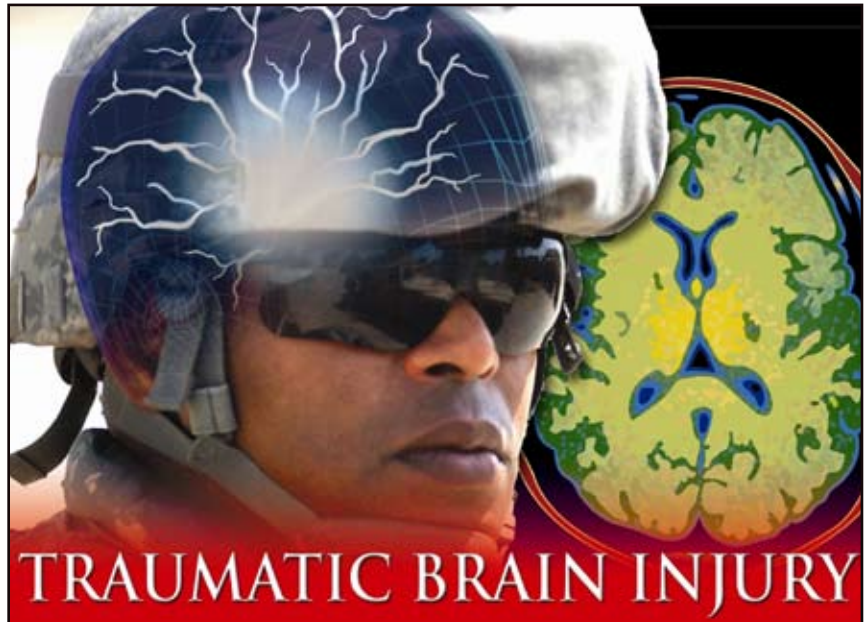


photo illustration by Matt Staley

The Army is shifting focus to Soldiers with traumatic brain injuries.

tion and support. "Those are the three top things you do for both," she said.

Dr. Warden explained that Soldiers with a mild TBI must also avoid risking a second head injury while their brains are healing. In most cases, the brain can recover from one mild TBI, she said, but two in quick succession have a cumulative effect that's not as easily treated with rest.

While the Army's high operational tempo can make getting adequate rest difficult for TBI patients, Ms. Helmick said servicemembers may have an advantage when recovering.

"The older you are and the more medical conditions you have, the more this will impact recovery," she said. "Because the military is young with few medical conditions, they have better outcomes than the gen-

eral population."

More than 35,000 servicemembers have been screened for TBIs. Roughly 11 percent of those screened had a mild TBI, while half had no symptoms.

According to a message the Army's Surgeon General sent to all Army commanders last July, mild TBI - also commonly referred to as a concussion - can effect operational effectiveness through poor marksmanship, delayed reaction time, decreased ability to concentrate and inappropriate behavior that lasts for several days or longer.

To find Soldiers who may have sustained but "shook off" mild TBIs, the DVBIC created a three-question screening tool asking Soldiers if they were injured, had a mental-status change as a result and what symptoms they experienced, said Dr. Warden.

INSCOM Day festivities



photos by Brian Murphy

One of the highlights of the day was a tug of war match-up involving the younger INSCOM Day participants.

INSCOM Day is the one day out of the year the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's workforce gets to lose the business attire in favor of shorts and baseball caps while enjoying a day of fun in the sun.

For the day, the command's Soldiers and Civilians were able to enjoy music, a massive catered spread and a ton of activities -- ranging from volleyball to horseshoes, from basketball to bingo. And children were able to play in a moon bounce and get their faces painted.

But most of all, INSCOM Day gave everyone a chance to bring their Family members to work and relax in a stress-free environment.



Capt. Austin Kim "enjoys" his time in the INSCOM dunk booth.